OUTFITS SHOWN IN THE MINING FAIR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

sed Food for Bogs and Men.-Potatoo and Other Vegetables Reduced to from Onetenth to the fifth of Their Bulk-Sound Tablets-Clotle: for Arctic Weather SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.-This city has had meny interesting shows in recent years, but not one has equalled in variety of interest and

in value as a practical educator the California Mining Fair, which is now open in the Mechanics' Pavilion. The object of its promoters was twofold. First, to give a good general exhibit of the resources of San Francisco in sup-plying outfits and machinery for the Klondike and to show prospectors what they should take to Alaska, and second to give a general display of the products of the various mining countles of the State.
Of course, with the Klondike craze, the out-

fitting booths which have on display the petools, garments, and food that are required under the Arctic circle, are the centres of attraction. Several of the big outfitting stores have installed their displays in imitation log cabins, made after the models of actual houses in Dawson and along the rich Benanzs, the houses. These Arctic sleds are of peculiar construction. The running gear is of seasoned

El Dorado, and Hunker creeks. The Illusion is made more perfect by snow which hangs the roof and eaves, and by the sleds and snow shoes that are fald against the sides of oak, very light, but strong, the makers having exerted all their ingenuity to keep weight to the minimum. The sled is eight feet long by one and a half feet wide, shod with steel. The usual load is from 600 to 1,000 pounds, and this load may be pulled easily by one man when travelling on smooth ice or a well beaten traff. Three or four dogs usually drag one of these made. The chief problem before the Arctic prospector is to furnish food for these dogs on long trips, as their appetites are enormous They eat dried salmon, jerked beef, moose, &c., but recently a peculiar kind of dog cake has been made, which is so condensed that it will permit the carrying of much larger rations. This dog cake is made of rye flour and small bits of dried beef and dried fish. The solid in gredients are well mixed with the flour and the whole is baked for a day in a slow oven. A square of this cake as large as a man's hand will serve, when moistened in hot water, to feed a dog for an entire day. It weighs not more than one-fifth as much as the ration of dried salmon necessary for one day's dog feed. Even more remarkable than this are the con-

centrated products shown for the nourishment of the Yukon prospector. Perhaps the mos noteworthy are the evaporated vegetables, which furnish relief from the monotony of bacon and beans, the old-time miner's only reliance against By beans the Yuken miner does not mean the small white bean, generally used in New England and throughout the East, which is the staple Sunday morning breakfast in many households. The beans used here are the red and black Spanish beans, larger and far more nourishing than the white bean. In fact, they are fully as hearty, when properly cooked, Lima bean. Most important to the prospector on the Yukon is the onion, which sells at 50 cents a pound. Ten pounds of the rips vegetables are compressed into one pound of evaporated article. It is a great anti-scorbutic and no outfit is complete without twenty or thirty pounds. The evaporated cabbage, which looks precisely like cold-slaw, suffers a compression of six to one. It sells for 35 cents a pound and a small handful will equal a large bead of cabbage and give a good meal for six men, with a little bacon or corned beef. The evaporated potatoes are reduced five to one and are sold for 16 cents a pound. They are very popular, as the potato is also a fine reme scurvy, especially when eaten raw. A new device this season is the granulated po tato, which also sells for 16 cents a pound. It looks like white corn meal, and when cooked it bears a striking resemblance to gelatine. Many miners take the granulated potato alread cooked. This merely requires soaking in hot water for a few minutes to make it ready for water for a few minutes to make it ready for the table. Evaporated carrots are also popular. Five pounds of ripe carrots make one pound of the prepared article. It is sold at 20 cents a pound. The demand for these evaporated vegetables has been so great that the stock in California is practically exhausted of onlons and tomatoes, and even the potate supply bids fair to go very low. The Klondike boom has been a godsend to California vegetable gardeners, as they have been assured of good prices for what in previous seasons often proved so great a drug on the market that it wouldn't bring freight.

Of patent foods all these outfitters carry a large stock. One of the most conspictious is Nansen's pea soup, a highly desicented product, put up in one-pound, water-proof rolls that bear a strong resemblance to a smallipholograpisausage. The German Army soups are shown in great variety. A sounce nacket about in great

put up in one-pound, water-proof rolls that bear a strong resemblance to a smallibolognalsausage. The German Army soups are shown in great variety. A square packet about the size of a playing card and as thick as one's finger will furnish soup for six men that is as nourishing as a meal of meat. Still more concentrated are the beef capsules, one capsule being equal to two cups of the strongest beef tea. Limi juice is also put up in capsule form, and a single capsule no larger than a three-grain quinine capsule will make a large glass of lemonade. The lime juice is also put up in tablets.

Another condensed preparation which has only been seen in this market since the Klondike excitement, is the Mexicar pinole, a kind of corn flour that is put in a glass of water and stirred. It makes a very palatable drink, and is popular in all Spanish-American countries.

Then there is the common Swedish broad made of rye flour, in thin sheets and punctured with many holes, which bears some resemblance to the Jewish bread of the Passover. It is pretty havi cating for one who is accustomed to a civilized dict, but it is said to be enjoyed after a hard day's tramp on the Klondike. There is also the regular Alaska bread, made of rye flour and honey, which is guaranteed to keep in any climate for five years. It is made in two-pound loaves and sells for 20 cents a loaf. It is backet for a day and a half in a slow oven and looks very much like-a good large chunk of well-browned gingerbroad. The variety of condensed drinks is large, but the most useful is the extract of coffee. It is so strong that a half teaspoonful will make a good cup of coffee. In the same way vinegar is concentrated so that a ten-ounce bottle will make forty gallons of good vinegar when diluted with ordinary water.

The booking arrangements of the Klondiker are all planned for cupuacines and legitare.

cones. In the same way vinegar is concentrated so that a ten-ounce bottle will make forty gallons of good vinegar when diluted with ordinary water.

The booking arrangements of the Klondiker are all planned for compactness and lightness. The best stove is the telescope, one haif of which fits into the other, the oven being fitted into the bake end of the stove. It permits the burning of long wood when not cooking and the pipe is a sheet of iron, which is bent to form a perfect pipe, and when not in use is placed inside the stove. The common stove, however, is a square, sheet-iron structure, with two or four holes. The two-hole stove weighs only fifteen pounds and is 24 inches long by 12½ wids and 12 inches high. It is sold at \$6 and the four-hole stove at \$7.50. These are capable of being folded up so they can be carried like a drummer's sample case. The regular Yukon stove, which doesn't fold, is sold at \$3.75 and \$6, according to size. All the kitchen furniture is now made of aluminum, much lighter than the old graniteware and equaity durable.

In clothing there is a wide variety to select from. The Yukoner when dressed for mid-winter weather boars a striking resemblance to an Eskimo or a threenhander. He wears trousers of heavy woolten material or skin with the hair cutside, a Mackinaw coat or a skin jacket, a fur cap and heavy moccasins or muc-lue, which reach to his knees. Over all his clothes, it he is traveilling, he wears a kind of combination jumier and hood, made of denim, which is useful to keep off hight snow. In all journeys this jumper is worn, for it prevents enow from lodging on skin or wool and then thawing and freezing. Much of the clothing is heavy duck, lined with finance or rubber, or corduroy or leather, finance lined. The trousers are all lined with regular blanket flaunce, fiecce or skin. The shoes are very heavy and studded with nails, though the best winter footwear is the Indian moccasin.

Outlits range in price from \$50 to \$250. The

shoes are very heavy and studded with nalls, though the best winter footwear is the Indian moccasin.

Outfils range in price from \$50 to \$250. The costilier include a number of things of great value, but not absolutely necessary. One of these is the sleeping bag, lined with fleece or flannel and covered with rubber, in which one may sleep with perfect safety from frost though the mercury may go down to 60° below zero. The sleeping bag is almost a necessity on a winter trip with a dog sledge, as it anables men to do without a tent, except in bitzard weather. The variety of tools required in an outfit is large, as everything must be made by the prospector. In fact, the prospector was goes far from a base of supplies in the Arctic returns to the condition of primitive man. He must build his cabin of logs and chink it with moss. He must wilpsaw lumber to build his table and bed and to make his cradle and shites for mining. Nothing is manufactured ready to his hand and if any of his indispensable tools are broken he must make a weary trip to the hearest settlement to renew them. It is for this reason that no prospector should scrimp his outfit, as the saving of \$50 on the cost may mean the loss of hunirods in time and labor when the gold fields are reached.

Take it all in all, the exhibits made by these Mondike outsiters are extremely interesting.

for many of the articles that are shed intely necessary under the Artic circls would never be used in any temporate climate. The chief necessity in clothing seems to be to get articles which will ward off the bitter winds. For this nothing equals the skins of animais, the bear and the welf being the best, after the seal and otter, which, of course, are too expensive for the ordinary miner. Those who have returned recently from the Riondike say that they suffered very little from the extreme cold and that with proper care one ought to go through a winter without retting frostbitten.

The methods of mining mader the Arctic circle are shown. Here are the primitive rockers and cradles and suices used. And in the evening contests are sometimes held between rival teams of sawyers who whipsaw iumber from logs, exactly as they do on the Klondike. It seems like an enormous jump to cross the aisle from the skin clothing and other Klondike trappings to the sections in which the mineral wealth of the California counties is exhibited. In the centre of the big building is series of glided cubes, rising one upon the other, and intended to show by the graphic method the gold production of the State. At the base is a block which bears this legend: "This cube is the size of the total recorded gold product of California, \$1,300,309,979; 15.27 feet cube of cold gold, 2,156,98 tons." Immediately above is a smaller cube with this inscription on the side: "Productions" "Largest ammul yield of the State, 1852, \$81,284,700." "Smallest annual yield, 1898, \$11,212,913." "Largest product from ore of one shaft—Eureka, Idaho, Maryland, \$16,800,000." In different cabinets are some remarkable specimens of gold ore. The Cadmus mine exhibits a piece of quarts about as big as a man's head which contains \$650 in gold. From the Idaho mine is a bit of quarts, with leaf gold, valued at \$1,400. Then there is a gold bar labelled: "This is the first run from the Champlon mine, Nevada City, \$27,218,82."

quartz, with lear gold, valued at \$1,400. Them there is a status from the Champion mine, Nevada City, \$27,218.62."

Near by is El Dorado county, which has the most interesting exhibit of all. Here is a statue of a typical California prospector by Douglas Tilden, the dear-mute sculptor. The figure has a pick on one shoulder and in the upliffed right hand is a bit of quartz, which shows that he has struck a pay streak. In an adjoining case are many relios of James W. Marshall, the gold discoveror. Here are the surveyors' tripod and calipers made by Marshall; the old muzie-loading rifle that he need, a whetstone, and other small articles. Here also is the nozale of a hydraulic monitor given him by the State, which showed little gratitude to the man whose shrewdness led to the discovery of gold at Coloma. Marshall's portrait also stands here a strong, saturnine face, with the eyes of a visionary. It is no wonder that with those eyes Marshall failed to take advantage of his great flund and that after many vicissitudes he died alone in his poor cabin, a soured and bitter old man. Marshall lacked the acquisitive faculty, and he also lacked taet and judgment, but his weaknesses of claracter are no excuse for California's shabby beatment of the man to whom the State swed so much. In all it paid him the pitiful oum of \$7,500 in pension and in his last years, when he needed money the most, this pittance was cut off by a legislature that wasted far more than this amount in stationery, perfumery, penknives, and other perunisties for homorable members.

In the art gallery are some curlous photographs of old daguerrotypes, taken in the early fiftles in the California placer mines. They remind one strongly of the pictures of Klondiko mining. One is entitled: "in Auburn Ravine, 1852." It represents two men with heavy chin beards keeping with shovels the dirt and water moving in a sluice, while beside them stands a lady in the quaint-flounced dress and bell crowned bonnet of that time. Another scene in the same ravine gives the

KLONDIKE FEVER RAGING.

2.106 Men Will Sail from San Francisc

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.-Some idea of the exodus of Klondikers from this city within the next week may be obtained from the following schedule, which shows that 2,100 persons will leave between now and next Wednesday on six

On Saturday the Cottage City sails with 500 passengers and the Humboldt with 450; or Sunday the Umatilla will carry 100 passengers; on Monday the steamer Australia 600 and the Alaska Commercial Company steamer Excelsior will take 350; on Tuesday the steamer State of California will sail with

Despite the warnings given by those who have passengers will leave with insufficient outfit. A large number have had no experience in mining and are not adapted to roughing it. Most of them have money, and many have given up good positions to take the chances of making Every vessel that leaves adds to this Klondike

fever, which rages mostly in the mining regions. PRIMARY BILLS' HEARING.

Authors of Various Measures Heard in Advo

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.-The first hearing or the various primary bills which have been in-troduced was given this afternoon by the Judiciary Committee of the houses in joint meet ing. Its purpose was to have the memprovisions. Senator Brush said that every one should have a chance to enroll and that his bill provided for primaries and enrollments under the regular election officers. It gave the courts summary jurisdiction in contests over delegations, and provided that inde pendent nominations might be made by twenty voters in a majority of the counties, instead o

fifty in each county, as now.
Senator Lexow remarked that this would re

rult in a hundred candidates for Governor on one ticket. Senator Guy said that the requirement that a voter should take an oath to support the ticket in order to be enrolled was contrary to the spirit of a secret ballot. The test should be his attitude in past elections.

Assemblyman Hill said that his bill provided for registration on the four Saturdays preceding the election. On the first registration day the voters who desired should also be enrolled in their respective parties. On the same day and at the same time the primaries of all parties should be held by means of official ballots, bearing the names of candidates for delegates, who should be placed on the ballotat the instance of any five voters.

Benjamin F. Biair, formerly Commissioner of Clections in Brooklyn, spoke against any plan of confining registrations and enrollments. The Ford bill was the best of those introduced, especially in providing for new enrollments each rear and for their supervision by recomized nublic officials. Senator Ford said that the whole trouble at present was that while all kinds of safeguards had been thrown around general elections, practically none surrounded the primarles, which were quite as important. If the constitution prepared by the Committee of Thirty were simply put on the statute books it would be about as good a primary law as was possible. What was wanted was official in place of unofficial regulations.

"The most flagrant evil." he said, "is that of padded rolls. The only way to obviate it in New York city is by a brand new enrollment every year. Under this bill a voter may be enrolled if he voted the licket generally at the last Gubernatorial or Presidential election. The Republican Committee constitution now provides for publicity of the rolls, but this is almost universally disregarded. The rolls must be filed with the Police Board."

Mr. Ford said that he had amended his bill so that Tammany Hall would be brought under the same system and open primaries abolished.

This had made possible another amendment by which the full board of election offic one ticket. Senator Guy said that the regular ment that a voter should take an cath to sup

which the full board of election officers should preside at all primaries.

Assemblyman Laimbeer supported the Pavey bill. It gave an honest enrollment at the time of registration and provided that conventions should have control of their own temporary and permanent organizations. Assemblymen Wright and Coughtry explained their bills, which differ little from the others.

The Judiciary Committee will meet again tomorrow and a sub-committee will be appointed to draft a new bill embracing the best features of all the others.

Town Elections Up the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.-Town meetings were held n several counties throughout the State yester day. In Cortland the Democrats gained two upervisors, in Schobarie two, in Chautauqui Supervisors, in Schoharie two, in Chautauqua one, and in Jefferson two. In Cayuga the Republicans gained two. The town of Cobleskill, Schoharle county, which has given Democratio majorities for years, yeaterday elected a Republican town clerk and a Republican assessor by handsome majorities. The fight was engineered by State Agricultural Commissioner Wieting and Schator Hobart Krum on one side, and by Assemblyman Palmer, Senator Hill's close friend, on the other.

Schoharte County Election.

SCHOHARIE, N. Y., Feb. 16.-Schoharle county returns show that the Democrats gain two in the Board of Supervisors. The board stands, Democrats 12, Republicans 4. Last year it stood, Democrats 10, Republicans 6.

Washington's Birthday excursion to Niagars Palis via West Shore Railroad on next Monday's trainer 10:00 A. M., Sado, 7:80 and 8:00 P. M. Only 68 for round trip.—ade.

CIT MACHINE: NEW STYLE

KIND OF PERMANENT ORGANIES. TION THE SEVEN RECOMMEND.

in Executive Hend to Be a Compatiton of

Least Twenty-five-Representation to He sed on the Law Vote-The Plan Adopted by the Committee on Organization. The seven Cits who have been getting up a plan for a permanent machine reported to the Cits' Committee on Permanent Organization last night. Joseph Larceque presided, said they had been thinking with their might since Nov. 17, 1897. Two courses suggested themselves to the seven to think about, and they decided not to recommend "those devices that have been developed in American politics for the purpose of what was known as 'getting close to the people' and 'getting out the vote." the seven recommended that the following committee of twenty-five be named as the executive head of the machine:

Andrews, Constant A.
Ashley, Clarence D.
Bennets, William M.
Briesen, Arthur von
Cutting, B. Fultou
Frank, Alfred
Fuller, Paul
Gould, E. R. L.
Howland, Henry E.
Hentington, Francis C.
Reith, Boudinot
Enauth, Percival
Eartin, Newell
Nevius, John H. C.
Page, Edward D.
Fannes, John B. strocos of shookivs, Batterman, Henry Creevy, John E. Sturges, S. Perry softwar of queess. Weed, John W. shortt, William Allaire

BOROUGH OF THE BRONE. Page, Edward D.

Pannes, John B.

These are the Clty Committee. They are to "stimulate in each Assembly district of the dity the formation of clubs in symmathy with the principles and objects of the Cltizons' Union, to raise money, and to secure, if possible, an income sufficient to carry on its work by annual subscriptions guaranteed for at least four years; keep headquarters open, represent the union at hearings before the Legislature Mayor and Municipal Assembly commend the good and oppose the bad in legislation, and aid in the formation of political organizations of the Cit variety in Assembly districts where the outlook is promising. The City Committee shall not have power to amend the Clts' declaration of principles or make nominations.

Mr. Weed, the Queers county Cit, rose and said that Queens was the biggest borough and that more men from it should sit among the big dis. There was a good deal of opposition, but the Organization Committee voted to let the Twenty-flue increase themselves if they thought best.

When 10 per cent, of the men who voted for

the Organization Committee voted to let the Twenty-five increase themselves it they thought best.

When 10 per cent of the men who voted for Low in any Assembly district get together they may form a district organization, and the Twenty-five may recognize them; or, for reasons of weight, to be entered on the record, the Twenty-five may by a three-fourths vote recognize an association having a less membership. The members of each association shall choose a Chairman to serve until the next first of May. For the first year of its life the association Chairman shall choose a district committee of not less than fifteen, and an Executive Committee. After the first year the members of the association shall decide whether the Chairman or they shall select these committees. District association Chairmen and may remove them. The Assembly District Chairmen and may remove them. The Assembly District chairmen and may remove them. The Assembly District Chairmen hall select the lection district Chairmen and may remove them. The Assembly District chairmen and may remove them. The Assembly District Chairmen and may remove them. The Assembly District Chairmen and up of delegates from each Assembly district, each district to have one delegate and one for every 500 votes for Low. The Twenty-live are to act as the head of the organization until twenty-four Manhattan Assembly districts, eleven Brooklyn districts, and one district in Queens. Richmond, and the Bronx, when they shall retire their places to be taken by a central city committee made up of one delegate from each borough for every 5.000 Low votes. This is the pledge entitling citizens to membership in the party:

"I am entitled to vote in the city of New York,

This scheme was adopted by the Committee on Organization, and a motion to adjourn had been made when Thomas Clegg rose and said that no laboring man was in the twenty-five. This he considered a grave oversight, and he urged the twenty-five to head the laboring man. Mr. Larocque tried to ent Mr. Clegg off, but could not. Mr. Larocque tried to ent Mr. Clegg on, but could not.

John J. Chapman, who taked for the Citizens' ticket last fall, replied to Clegg and said that he hoped that no man would be recognized or put on the committee simply because he was a laboring man. This brought J. W. Sullivan to his feet. Mr. Larocque naked him to sit down, He wouldn't, saying that he would speak, but a motion to abjourn was carried before he could say anything.

BROOKLYN MUGWUMPS SAT UPON

They Sprang an Auti-Dady Resolution and At a meeting of the Twenty-third Ward Re publican Committee in Brooklyn on Tuesday night the Mugwump element sprang a resolution, pronouncing the election of Col. Michael J. Dacy as Chairman of the Executive Commit tee of the County Committee "a piece of political folly." but it was defeated by a vote of 53 to 12. Whatever prejudices have heretofore prevailed against Col. Dady are rapidly disappearing, and he has gained general approbation through his some portions of the accompand

has been put at the head of the Executive Com-nities. The vote in the Twenty-third ward, the stronghold of the Republican Rickers, is re-garded as a substantial indorsement of his elecgarded as a substantial indorsement of his election.

The City Committee of Nine and the Advisory Committee of Five had a joint session yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Brooklyn Republican Club in Pierrepont street, and discussed the respective claims of the candidates for the United States District Attorneyship in Brooklyn, which will soon become vacant. For the former Charles J. Haubert, Francis M. Crafts, Harry A. Hanbury, and Jesse Fuller have each strong backing, but Haubert is most likely to get the local indorsement. Former Register of Arrears Henry A. Powell is believed to be in the lead for the United Attorneyship. The indorsements of the two committees will be forwarded to Washington before the close of the week.

FRIENDS OF THE 53 MEET.

Three District Associations Organize and Elect Officers.

There was a conference of the men interest ed in the work of the Committee of Fifty-three resterday afternoon. The general aspects of the situation were discussed, but nothing wa given out for publication in regard to the matter. Three Assembly district associations or ter. Three Assembly district associations or-anized last night, electing officers as follows: Third-President. William A. Kline; Vice-Presidents, Henry Altemeier, Thomas J. Mc-Clintock; Secretary, George C. Zipprecht; Tras-urer, William R. Clendening. In this district the enrollment was 174. and the attendance at last night's meeting was about fifty. Thirteenth-President, R. J. Williamson; Vice-Presidents, George J. Duncan, J. H. Bauer; Secretary, Thomas Dowd; Treasurer, J. L. Lowry. Vice-Presidents, George J. Duncan, J. H. Bauer; Secretary, Thomas Dowd; Treasurer, J. L. Lowry, Eighteenth-President, Josiah N. Wing; Vice-Presidents, Edward North, Richard D. Sheridan; Secretary, Richard Wegener: Treasurer, E. F. Bliss, Jr. There were sixty-four mien on the roll in this district. Less than half of this number attended last night's meet-ing.

PUSION IN MINNESOTA. Culon with Other Silverties Will Be the Pro gramme of the Populists There.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 16.-Fusion, or as its adrocates call it, cooperation, will, from present adications, be the programme of the Minnesota The sojourn of Senator Butler, Gen. Weaver,

and others has borne fruit, and with little op position the State Central Committee to day position the State Central Committee to-day decided to hold a State Convention on June 18. The Middle-of-the-Roaders had advocated an earlier date, and the date selected has in view the holding of State Conventions by other silver parties at the same time.

Senator Butler, Gen. Weaver, and others addressed an audience at the Exposition building last night, and the banquet following was largely attended.

fewark Republicans Stand by Clerk Wendell The Newark Common Council voted last night o dismiss City Clerk Lewis J. Wendell, who was recently found guilty of having wrongfully charged a fee for the transaction of city business. The vote was 16 to 11, the Republicans all voting to retain him. He will not be obliged to give up his office at once, as the case has gone to the Supreme Court for review, and pending a decision the Council cannot sompel him to vacate.

Rival Mayors-Ricct in Laucaster, Pa.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 16.-There are two Mayors-elect in Lancaster to-night, according the claims of the respective partisans, and it will take the decision of the court to morrow, when the return Judges meet, to decide who is really elected. Simon Shisler, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, says he is elected by six majority in a total poll of something close to 8,000 votes. Samuel M. Myers, the Republican candidate, thinks he has a majority of two votes. NOVELTIES IN CANES.

Walkingistretes Cetting Popular Again-Som

Dealers are selling many canes this season and the proportion of high-class walking sticks is large. A rival has appeared to the so-called "wounded" cane. When the latter was first introduced many imagined it a natural growth, but the figure was produced by wounding the sapling while growing. The novelty is the "etched" stick. This is a handsome cane, on which, after drying, are etched curious wavy lines, coruscations, and other designs.

A hundred years ago what were called "courting sticks".were in use in New England-hollow

canes through which lovers used to whisper soft nothings when in company, and these are re peated to-day in a cape which unscrews at the handle and ferrule, allowing the withdrawal from each extremity of a tiny rubber tube. through which whispers are carried along the cane. These canes would be a boon if intro-duced into the boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House during the season. Receptacle canes are in great variety this year. One contains a cigarette-making machine, another has steel standard for measuring horses and a handle made fromta piece of polished hoof, said to

a, cigarette making machine, another has a steel standard for measuring horses and a handie made from a piece of polished hoof, said to have belonged to some famous racer, with the name in a silver scroll. Still another is the Philadelphia "speak-easy" cane, the top of which unscrews to reveal a tiny gobiet, and the sjick of which contains a tube full of whiskey. A decided novelty is the folding cane.

A prominent uptown dealer says: "We sell a hundred sword sticks now where three years ago we sold ten. These are now made of especially stout wood, to admit a businessike three-quarter-inch Dannascus blade thirty-five inches from hilt to point, fitted with automatic hand guards which will not break under a blow from a bludgeon. This demand is due, I fancy, to the greater-interest in fencing and the number of, suburbasifies who, have been heid up of late. One customer of mine was tackled off Fort Lee some weeks ago by two ruffians, and with the sword cane he pinked one through the muscles of the left arm and the other through the muscles of the left arm and the other through the muscles of the right thigh, disabling both. To man not versed in fencing, however, they are a sleuder reed for protection, as a blow will break the blade fit a direct parry is attempted. Mady presentation sticks are seen. One recently on view in a Broadway store was for a railroad Fresident, and in the heavy silver handle was a tiny button, which, when pressed, opened the end of the handle and allowed a miniature silver locomotive to run out with a glowing headlight supplied from a tiny battery in the case. A year ago Recorder Goff received a cane bearing a finely carved dog's head holding a tiger's head in its mouth. Around the neck of the dog was a collar inscribed "Goff," and on the side of the cane were the words, "I am the dog that killed the tiger." The Recorder does not carry that cane to-day, it is said. Chauncey M. Depow received from the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution a cane made of nieces of wood from the p

THE OPERA.

Brilliant Performance of "Les Hugnenota" at the Metropolitan.

Thore ...... Rains

Tavannes......Vanni

De Cosse......Van Hoose

Conductor ...... Bimboni

The many excellences of the rendering are

worthy to be recounted with precision, la

the most careful rehearsing both of the

orchestra and of all the singers, great

and small, solo and ensemble. There were

bly the music of the first ballet and particularly

toward the end of it, when the utmost delicacy,

coupled with a delicious smoothness, were at-

tained by the band. Then the scenery was good,

and the dressing made at all times an extremel

favorable combination of colors. Nordica's

Valentina strengthened the cast immensely

especially as her interpretation of this part

seems of late to have gained very decidedly

in breadth and importance. This change has un-doubtedly been brought about by her carnest

study and perfect assimilation of more difficult

rôles from the pen of a genius who always en

lightens and inspires every sincere student

educating in every dramatic detail with

"Tannhauser" in Brooklyn.

The Damrosch-Ellis Opera Company will give

'Tannhäuser" at the Academy of Music,

Brooklyn, this evening. The opera will be pre sented exactly as in New York, the principal parts being sung by Gadaki, Kraua, Barna, Fischer, and Bispham. A large audience is guaranteed by the advance sales.

Bryan Isn't Conferring with Populists.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16 .- Mr. W. J. Bryan did

not go to the silver conference at Minneapolis,

and wants his statement to that effect sent to the

press. Hryan's enemies assert that he is afraid, of receiving too much prominence from the Populist element of the silver party, as he thinks it will detract Democratic support from hist cause.

A. M.-19:15, 201 Eim street, borough of Queens

John Nicholas and others, daming \$3,100; 8:00, Orchard street, between Myrile and Corona avenues, borough of Queens, Charles Freud, damage \$2,500; 6:40, 133 Easex street, Morris Willister, damage slight; 10:00, 36 Fast Seveniy sixth street, Franklin Beit, damage slight.

P. M.—1:50, 1 Wall street, D. H. Wilson, damage slight; 255, 501 West Thirty-third arrest Marses slight; 3:55, 501 West Thirty-third arrest

borough of Queens, Charles Freud, damage \$2,000; 6:40, 133 Easex atreet, Morris Willister, damage slight: 10:00, 25 Fast Seventy sixth atreet, Franklin Bein, damage slight: 1:30, I Wall street, D. H. Wilson, damage slight: 3:55, 501 West Thirty-third atreet, Maggie Rulligan, no damage; 5:40, 0 Doyers street, James Rulligan, no damage; 5:40, 0 Doyers street, James Rulligan, no damage; 6:40, 5:00, 384; East Frotty-fifth street, Couls Bergee, no damage; 6:40, 5:49 West Fifty-fifth street, Charles Dunn, damage trilling; 6:00, sewest avenue, West Brighton, Charles 1:101, 2:100, sewest avenue, West Brighton, Charles A. Fefrence, damage \$250; 10:15, 194 Eost Street, H. Herman, a Co., no damage; 1:30, 239 Tremont avenue, Henry Rinkers, damage trifling.

of his works, raising all standards

the first place, there were evidences

De Retz .....

Urbano.....

The performance of "Les Huguenots" last night in the Metropolitan was not in all regards a brillfant one, but came very near being so The cast in full was as follows: Valentina.....

Urbano Seygard

Dama d'Onore Van Cauteron

Margherita di Valois Melba

Racul di Naneta Raoul di Nangis......Ibos Conte di San Bris......Bispham 

ment in that fashlon?" he asked severely.

"It was the Cuban who didn't pay duty who did it." she said.

"H'm. I will have to quiet my conscience before I can smoke any of those cigars.

"You can give them to your friends who don't know their history."

"Why, of course," he said cheorfully.
She told him of the other bargains that she had found which brought her bill up to \$8.10, and she ended with the statement:

"So you can see from the figures that I made just 15 cents out of the trip, and if any one says to you that women have not mathematical minds you may tell him about my proof,"

And I will give him one of those smuggled cigars, he said.

"Why should you!"

"Oh, just so that the poor man won't be cast down by having a pet theory overturned," he said, and then he laughed foolishly at the way his cigarette was burning.

TWO RAILROADS IN A RACE.

ture the Mexican Trade. will for the next few months be the scene of an activity in railway construction unparalleled in these latter days, for a race is in progress between two rival lines for the trade of one of the richest sections of the Southwest. The two railways concerned are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and while the ostensible object is to open up the rich mineral and agricultural sections of southeastern New Mexico, the real purpose is to secure the growing traffic between the United States and the sister republic of Mexico. El Paso, Tex., is the objective point of both lines. It is the only Ameri can city of any pretensions on the bor-

educating in every dramatic detail with powerful, irresistible methods. Nordica was splendidly energetic and impressive throughout the evening, rising to a grandly forcible climax in the last act. In acting she called the same was well supplemented by Ibos, who at least knows stage etdquette, though he is not a superlatively fine actor. He sang with franker style and more simplicity than on former occasions, giving sometimes such strong and pleasing tones with full voice that his hearers were constrained to believe that if he studied and adopted the good old Italian method of singing he could yet show a rarely beautiful voice. As it is, he is handicapped and his progress in art actually arreated by his grave faults in tone of Mexico. El Paso, Tex., is the objective point of both lines. It is the only American city of any pretensions on the border and through it will probably pass the greater portion of the trade between the two countries. It is the terminus of the Mexican Central Railway, which runs from Paso del Norte (Juarezi to the city of Mexico through 1,200 miles of the richest mineral and agricultural sections of the neighboring ropublic. It is on the line of the Southern Pacific, and is entered from the east by the Texas Pacific and from the north by the New Mexico line of the Santa Fé.

To this growing commercial centre both the Atchison and the Rock Island propose to build with all possible speed. The lines are being constructed by independent corporations, but among railroad men there is little doubt that the two roads named are back of the enterprises. Colorado men are at the head of both projects, and the money has been secured to construct and equip both roads. For the past eight months J. J. Hagerman of Colorado Springs has been in New York city negotiating for a loan of \$2,000.000 for the building of the Pecco Valley and Northeastern, and on the last day of January it was announced that the money had been secured and turned over to the company that day. The proposed road will be built from Roswell, N. M., to Washburn twill connect with the Denver and Gulf and abranch of the Atchison, now completed, to that branch of the Atchison, now completed, to that point. The country through which the road will pass has little in the way of either mineral or agricultural resources, and there can be no other reason for its construction than to secure adirect line from Chicago and St. Jouis to El Paso. The Pecco Valley road is already constructed from Pecco City, Tex., on the line of the Texas Pacific to Roswell. Mr. Hagerman announces that a contract for the proposed extension will be let immediately, and it is the large Eastern real mill, the deliveries to the gin at once. Contracts for the proposed extension will be let immed he could yet show a rarely beautiful voice. As it is, he is handicapped and his progress in art actually arreated by his grave faults in tone production.

Bispham was especially successful as San Bris. It is delightful to hear musical phrases so intelligently and clearly interpreted as those which fall from his lips always are. The dialogues between him and Campanari were extremely satisfactory.

Marcello was made as little of as it is possible to reduce this rôle to by M. Boudouresque. He was costumed and made up in such a manner as to imitate closely a superanuated inmate of a Soldier's Home. We are accustomed to better presentations than this.

Mme. Melba was apologized for as being indisposed, and vouched for the statement by leaving out the largest and most brilliant portion of her evening's work. This, of course, furnished one of the drawbacks to a perfect performance. Nordica did much to offset all disseters, however, apparently having surplus energy and good will sufficient to lead, these desirable and content of the statement of the st did much to offset all disasters, however, apparently having surplus energy and good will sufficient to lend these desirable qualities in large measure to whosoever lacked them. She was distinctly the bright star of the night.

Mile, Seygard received a very enthusiastic and amply desorved round of applause after her charming singing of the page's song.

Doughty-Steat.

The marriage of Miss Florence Stout, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stout, Jr., of West Brighton, S. I., and J. Henry Doughty

HER MATHEMATICAL MIND.

A WOMAN WHO MADE IS CHNES AS BASY AS ANYTHING.

The Offer Made by a Poetlin Man Who Ro a Sargain Store.-Also the Stree Cage She Bought Cheap and the Box of Cigare Sung-gled by a Cuban Without a Consciones. "Of course," she said assertively, "those men who say that women cannot comprehend mathematics because their minds work kangaroo fashion instead of logically don't know what

they are talking about,"

"Certainly not," he said. "I suspect that they are the same men," she continued, "who think it smart to say that wemen are lacking in a sense of humor because they cannot throw stones or drive nails or for some other reason equally convincing. "Smart men say foolish things sometimes," he

said wisely, because it was apparent that some remark was expected from him. "Do you know Bargain's great emperium in New York?" she asked abruptly.

"Never heard of it." "Well, neither did I until yesterday; but I hope now that you will remember the name and that you will use it to refute the next man who

that women have no minds for mathe matics.

"Shall I simply say Bargain's great empor fum to him!" "Now, how would that convince him?" she asked seriously. "I am going to tell you about Bargain, and then you can tell it to prove that at least one woman has a mathematical mind, You are, of course, aware that the excursion rate from here to New York and return is 80 cents, I went to New York and back to-day at Bargain's expense. I would have preferred staying here to-day, because it was sloppy in town, but the opporturity was too good to lose. This is the way it happened. I received a circular from Bargain's emporium yesterday, and what do you suppose the foolish man foffered? You have too high an opinion of your own sex even to guess the answer. His circular said that he would pay the railroad fare to New York and back of every person who went to his store from here and bought \$3 worth of goods. His circular said that he was stilling his goods below their actual cost. To prove that the purchaser came from here it was merely necessary to show the return ticket. Now do you see my scheme? No! Well, here it is. I went in to New York on my commutation ticket, which meant that the trip in cost me just 25 cents. I bought a return ticket for 40 cents, making a total of 65 cents for the round trip. Am I giving you too many figures to carry in your head? "I will just write 65 cents down on this fly leaf," he said, opening a book. "I had planned the whole thing out, you see, and I knew what I was about. I went to Bargain,'s emporium and bought enough goods to amount to \$3.10. Everything that I got was really a bargain, you know, and the chance was exceptional. Then I took my 'check showing the amount that I had purchased and my return ticket home to the casher's window, and he gave me 80 cents to pay my fare in and back. cular from Bargain's emporium yesterday, and

exceptional. Then I took my check showing the amount that I had purchased and my return ticket home to the cashier's window, and he gave me 80 cents to pay my fare in and back. Really, you see, it only cost me 60 cents so that I made just lo cents on the operation. Now, wouldn't you, think that Mr. Hargain, if he is a bright business man, would have foreseen just exactly that point? He didn't, though, and I know three other women from here who are going to take advantage of his offer."

"What did you buy?" he asked suspiciously. "Well, I got a beautiful bird cage.—"" "No, not now, but we may have some time, and this was such a bargain! The tag on it said that it was marked down to 39 cents from \$1.50, and you must admit that is very cheap for a bird cage.

"It is, indeed," he said with a broad grin.

"What are you smilling at?"

"Why ere ere this cigarette, you know; it is burning in such a funny manner. What else did you buy?"

She looked at him suspiciously for a moment, and then, as if her suspicion had faded, said: "I got something fog you. New, don't interrupt with any of those old jokes about women who buy cigars for men buying them because the box is pretty. I know all about that, I didn't do it that way. The man at the cigar counter told me confidentially that he had half a dozen small boxes for sale at a great bargain because he had bought them of a Oaban who had not paid any duty. The boxes were very plain, really they were. Fifty in a box."

"How much!" he asked.

"Just \$1.50 a box. Now don't go and tell the Custom House officers about it, please."

"Do you think it right to cheat the Government in that fashion!" he asked severely.

"It was the Cuban who didn't pay duty who did it." she said.

t was the Cuban who didn't pay duty who

DENVER, Feb. 15 .- Southeastern New Mexico

of west Brighton, S. I., and J. Henry Doughty took place in St. Mary's P. E. Church. West Brighton, yesterday, the Rev. George E. Quaile officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Kath-erine Guewald and the best man Charles T. Stout. The ushers were Edward Stout, Gustay Heineken, Henry F. Dumbell, and Howard Doughty. and the tall desir them at all in the A

assassassassassassassassassassassassas

"ENOUGH SAID"

What word need be said regarding a remedy which has been before the public for nearly half a century. and has been not only recommended but used by great physicians, famous sovereigns and world-wide celebrities? Such a remedy is the GENUINE

## Johann Hoff's Malt Extract #

Which is Nature's great aid in building up impaired in digestion, shattered nerves and wasted energy. Seek no other or further cure for any of these ills that vex you. Other so-called "malt extracts" have come and gone year after year. This remains.

\*\*\*CAREFULLY AVOID ALL SUBSTITUTES

**Meececeececececece** TO BREAK WITH TAMMANY?

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS WILL FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

Indignation in Willoughby Street Over the Assignment of Peter Milne, a Republican, loner Moffett in Open Rebellton.

The inevitable break between Tammany Hall and the Brooklyn Democratic managers, which has been foreshadowed in THE SUN, has now practically come about. The crists has come over the "assignment" by Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton of Peter Milne to the charge of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Water Supply Department in Brooklyn, the announcement of which was made on Tuesday.

Milne had been Water Purveyor in the City Works Department under Mayor Schieren and succeeding administration was pro moted to the chief engineership of the depart nent by City Works Commissioner Willis This office was abolished a few weeks ago and Milne was dismissed by Deputy Commissione of Water Supply Moffett with the approval of Commissioner Dalton. Milne is a Republican and had made himself especially obnoxious to

Commissioner Dalton. Milne is a Republican and had made himself especially obnoxious to the Democratic managers, and his removal was shalled with much satisfaction at the Willoughby street headquarters, where an old and faithful Democrat had already been slated for the important place to which Milne was assigned by Commissioner Dalton.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett was fairly diumounded over Commissioner Dalton's action and immediately conferred with James Shevlin, the responsible head of the Brooklyn Democratic organization in the absence of Hugh McLaughlin in Florida, Mr. Shevlin regarded the proceeding as a direct blow at the local organization and after a talk with his associates it was resolved to make a stubborn fight against the return of Milne to the department in any capacity. Deputy Commissioner Moffett, who is Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, took the same view of the matter and when Mr. Milne called at his office yesterday morning to report for duty Mr. Moffett refused to recognize him.

Mr. Moffett said: "I cannot accept Mr. Milne as a member of the department upon the credentials he has shown. He handed me a letter on Tuesday from Commissioner Dalton, stating that he had been assigned to take charge of the Bureau of Distribution, which corresponds to the old Water Purveyor's office. This was not an appointment, but an assignment. As Mr. Milne had previously been dismissed from the Bureau of Distribution, which corresponds to the old Water Purveyor's office. This was not an appointment with the approval of the Commissioner Dalton, stating that he had been assigned to take charge of the Bureau of Distribution, which corresponds to any duty in the department until he had been formally reappointed. Commissioner Dalton must have forgotten the discharge of Mr. Milne, it is made clear in section 450 of the charter that the deputy commissioners have the power of making their own appointments, snoject to the approval of the chief. I have already a man assigned to the place which Mr. Milne has be

assigned. Idon't propose to have him forced upon me. I'll resign first before Milne will become an attache of my department."

Both Mr. Moffett and Mr. Shevlin started for New York early in the afternoon for the purpose, it was said, of seeing Commissioner Dalton and possibly Mr. Croker, with a view to reaching some settlement of the difficulty. A Tammany leader, on hearing of the rumpus, is said to have made this statement:

"I shall expect the removal of Deputy Commissioner Moffett at an early date. I doubt if Tammany will brook any attempt at independence on the part of a subordinate deputy in Brooklyn. Tammany must have obedient servants or none at all."

The entire rank and file of the Democracy in Brooklyn, as well as the leaders, are deeply interested in the situation, and the feeling against Tammany Hall is becoming more bitter each day. If Mr. Mine is forced back into office open warfare will be proclaimed at once.

It was reported to Commissioner Dalton yesterday afternoon that Milne was an obnaxious Republican partisan and utterly unqualified to discharge the engineering duties attached to the place to which he bad been assigned. Mr. Dalton, it is understood, gave no bositive declaration as to the course he intended to pursus, but the Moffett-Milne imbroglio will probably be settled in one way or the other to-day. Mr. McLaughlin has been notified of the incident by telegraph, and the return of Senator McCarren, who went down to Florida last Friday to confer with him on the disturbed situation, is now anxiously awaited.

MUTTON BARON GIVES IT UP.

MUITON BARON GIVES IT UP. J. G. Edwards's Sheep Won't Annoy Colorado Cattle Men Hereafter.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Feb. 15 .- J. G. Edwards has ordered his herders to drive his flocks from the Colorado ranges into Wyoming. This action will put an end to a range war, which has been going on in Routt county, Col., between Edwards and the cattle ranchmen of that region for five years. Edwards is one of the mutton barons of the

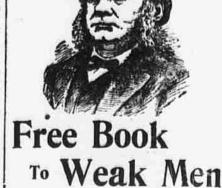
West. He started in the sheep-raising business n 1883, at first in a small way, and later with unlimited capital. His yearly clip of wool runs about half a million pounds, and, as he breeds the best grades of sheep adapted to the Western ranges, he usually commands the top prices. Last season he sheared 50,000 head of sheep, and this winter he is feeding 17,000 head on on of his Nebraska feeding farms. His range has been along the Savory Mountains in Routt county, just south of the Wyoming-Colorado line. The region is also the home of a number of cattlemen, who have little mountain ranches and raise small bunches of cattle. Their special greivance against Edwards has been that he has grazed his immense flocks of sheep in the vicinity of their ranches during the summer months, leaving the range denuded and bare, forcing them either to sell their stock or to leave the country.

Every summer for the past five or six years

committees of ranchmen have warned Edwards that he must take his sheep out of Routt county.

committees of ranchmen have warned Edwards that he must take his sheep out of Routt county, and every summer he has refused to obey these warnings. But his stay has not been allowed to be peaceful. His sheep camps have been raided, the sheep have been stampeded, and, in one case, a flock were driven over a high cliff and thousands of them killed. To protect his property Edwards hired men not afraid to shoot or to be shot at, and at considerable expense stood off the cattlemen year after year successfully. At times the foul became so warm that the sending of militis into the region was seriously considered.

It has been charged against Edwards that he has kept in his employ during the difficulties a band of desperate men, whose rendesyous has been in Brown's Park on the Snake River, and who have been ready at all times to raid the small ranchmen in order to keep them in a proper state of subjection. Other lawiessness has been stributed to Edwards, and he has been generally pictured as a notorious frontier outlaw. These representations are, in the main, exaggerations. Mr. Edwards is a young man approachable, well educated, liberal, and wealthy. He maintains that throughout his controversies with the Rputt county ranchmen he has kept strictly within legal limits; that he was one of the original settlers of the regin and one of its heaviest taxpayers; that instead of being driven out and boycotted without interference on the part, of the authorities of the county and State, he should have been protected. He is tired of keeping up the warfare and will withdraw. Just at present Mr. Edwards is in Wales, where he is settling the estate of a relative who has left him an addition to his already large fortune.



Book sent sealed upon request. It tells of my 30 years' practice in treating results of self-abuse, such as drains, nervousness, lame back, impotency, varicocole, with my

ELECTRIC BELT. A 20th century treatment at an honeat price. Worn at night. Currents instantly felt. Hundreds of voluntary testimonials new every month. Write for above book to-day or drop in and

to-day or drop in and CONSULT ME FREE and test the current of belt.

Dr. A. D. Sanden, 826 Broadway, N. Y.
Hours S A. M. to SP. M. Sundays, S A. M. to 12 M.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND BODA

for weak lungs, nervous dyspepsis, and to strengther the whole nervous and general system. Is a brain, nerve, and blood food. All druggists.



Moles, Warts, Wens removed without pair or cubing. Freekles, Pimples, Fleshworms permanently used by experienced physicians at the JOHN H. WOODBURY INSTITUTE, 127 W. 42d st., N. Y.

SAFES, MACHINERY, BTC., REMOVED Lowest prices; prompt attention. We are responsible and experienced. Telephone, 11 Franklin. Atlas Safe and Machinery Truckage Co.,

Prankard-Miller.

The marriage of Miss Clara Louise Miller and William Spencer Prangard took place jast night in Christ Church, Western Boulevard and Sevinty-first street. The Rev. Jacob Shipman, D. D., the rector, performed the ceremony at \$300 clock. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Miller, and the bridegroom a son of Charles Prankard of Brooklyn. Miss Kate Carlisle Miller attended her sister as maid of honor. Miss Ethel Saltonstall Miller, also a sister; Miss Elizabeth Evans of Morristow. N. J.; Miss Gertrude Perego, and Miss Mary A. Jrankard of Brooklyn, a sister of the bridegroom, were the bridesmalds. Stephen Brewster of Orange, N. J., assisted as best man. The Messrs, John Robeson, William Rapp, and William McNaughton of Brooklyn; Charles S. Hungerford, Girard N. Whitney, and George G. Miller of this city, the latter a brother of the bride, were the ushers. After the church ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Miller, the bride's narents, gave a large reception at their home, 123 West Seventy-second street.

White-Emerson.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16,-Miss Lillie Emerson, laughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Edward Emeron, was married at St. Peter's Church to Mr. Walter Woodward White, formerly of England and now of New York, at 12 o'clock by the Her. Frederick Clampett, rector of the parish. The Frederick Clampett, rector of the parish. The unhers were Mr. George L. Walker, Mr. Kraess Schenek, Mr. Albert Heimrath, and Mr. W. C. Carpenter, all of New York, and Mr. Louis O'Donnell, Jr., and Mr. Samuel L. Hlount of Baltimore. There were no bridesmaids. The bride entered the church with her father, by whom she was given away at the altar, where she was met by the bridegroom and his best sman, Mr. Austin L. Murray, son of Sir George Murray, of England. There was no reception, the bridal party leaving at once for a welding journey.

Jackson-Hext.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16. - Miss Mathide Churchill-Heyl, daughter of Mr. George A. Heyl. was married at noon to-day to Mr. John J. Jack-son, Jr., of Baltimore, at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss Katharine Hey Episcopal Church. Miss Katharine Heyl, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. There were no bridesmalds. The best man was Mr. George Jackson, a brother of the bridesman. The ushers were Mr. John Penelleton Mr. Henry Warfield, Mr. John Poe, Mr. Charles Spence, Mr. Robert Riddle Brown, Mr. Herry Penelleton, all of Baltimore, and Mr. George Churchill of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Blanchard, re-level St. James's. The bridegroom is a well-known member of the Baltimore Club.

Seymour-Wall.

Miss Anna Wallace Wall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Wall of West Thirty-fifth amet, Bayonne, was married to James Henry Ser-mour, Assistant City Collector of Revenue for mour, Assistant City Collector of Revenue of Bayonne, and the eldest son of Bayonne's Marie Egbert Seymour, last night, The official impact of the First Reformed Church. Miss value of the First Reformed Church. Miss Vallace Winters, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid. Everett Seymour, a brother of the bridesmaid. Everett Seymour, a brother of Bayonne was the best man. The flower was Miss E. Grace Bouton of Hayonne, for mett S. Hamilton and Josse K. Vreeland, for Bayonne were the ushers.

Slingluff-McSherry. BALTIMORE, Feb. 16,-Miss Mary Alice Me

Sherry, daughter of Dr. Edward Coale Mesherry of Frederick, Md., was married to Mr. ard Sewell Slingluff, eldest son of Mr. I Slingluff of Baltimore, at noon to-da ceremony was performed at the home bride's father. Father O'Rourke was the offing price.

Mottu-Crown. Miss Celeste Winans Crown, daughter of Miss

J. Randolph Crown, was married last evening in Baltimore to Mr. Rudolph Henri Mottu. merly of France and now of Baltimore, coremony was performed at Christ's Church the Rev. Edwin B. Niver, rector of the pa assisted by the Rev. Henry F. Klomat. Page-Nelson

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 15 .- Mr. Roswell 11 21 and his cousin, Miss Ruth Nelson, were married this evening at Oak Lawn, the historic con-sent of Major John Page, the father of bridegroom. The bride is a daughter of a to-missionary to China, and the bridegroom is President of the Richmond Bar Association. is a brother of Thomas Nelson Page. ar Association. He